

Side A

- 0 Mady (deWaal) Moll was born in Bandung, Indonesia. Both of her parents were Dutch Indonesian. The family moved to Holland when she was ten.
- 1:00 Rudy Moll left Indonesian in 1949 with his mother, for Holland. His father stayed behind to help during the changed in government, from being a Dutch colony to an independent nation. Rudy was born in Paurual, Indonesia in 1929. Both of his parents were Dutch Indonesian.
- 2:00 Their parents feared riots by exteemists during the change-over in government. Dutch Indonesians were given a choice of being Dutch or Indonesian citizens.
- 3:00 Rudy's father was an engineer for an electrical company. He died in Indonesia of diabetes.
- 4:00 Mady's father was an administrator on the railroad. In Holland her father worked for the government.
- 5:00 Rudy: In Indonesia the schools were intigrated and the teachers were of mixed nationalities. There was some tension between the Indonesian and the Dutch with those of mixed blood, the Dutch Indonesian being stuck in the middle. ca. 1945-49.
- 6:00 At this same time the job market was in a turmoil as the Dutch were turning jobs over to the Indonesians.
- 7:00 Homelife in Indonesia--Mady: Houses were a mix of Dutch and Indonesian elements. Food was Indonesian. The children were brought up strictly, in the Dutch manner.
- 8:00 Rudy: Dutch was spoken at home. They had Indonesian servants in the home including a cook, gardener, and a maid. His family was not rich.
- 10:00 Mady: Some people were rough with the servants. The servants had to leave their villages and family behind.
- 11:00 Mady: The Dutch way of raising children was strict. When dating the boy had to ask the parents permission and there was often a chaperone. Children not allowed in presence of adult company.
- 13:00 Mady: White Dutch were prejudice against the Dutch Indonesian and full Indonesians. Rudy: It was the same in Holland when the Dutch Indonesians first entered that coutry.
- 15:00 Rudy was an only child and his parents hired a playmate for him. He had no chores in the home. His bicycle was his

prized possession. There were no chores for the children in Mady's family to do either.

- 17:00 Many Dutch Indonesians found it difficult to adjust to the weather in Holland, which is cold and damp. Rudy: The economic situation in Holland was also very difficult. In the 1950s the U.S. congress passed any act that allowed many Dutch Indonesians to immigrated to this country. Many left just because of the weather. They came mostly to Florida and California.
- 19:00 Rudy served in the Dutch Army for two years. He saw his first snow when he was twnty.
- 21:00 Mady: She was only ten when her family immigrated to Holland. Her family were the first Dutch Indonesian children in the school and at first they were tormented by the Dutch boys. The situation improved as more Dutch Indonesians entered the school. Her family had no servants in Holland but they had no problem adjusting. Her father passed away and left a small pension for her mother to live on, who never worked.
- 22:00 Mady went to work as a typist for an insurance company until she was married. (not to Rudy). She did not work after marriage. (She works now however).
- 23:00 Rudy worked in a furniture factory then was in the service. After the service he applied for immigration but he had to wait. He held five jobs after the service. He left Holland in 1956.
- 24:00 Rudy his father and his mother were in Japanese concentration camps for $3\frac{1}{2}$ years during WWII. Eventually his father was taken to a mens only camp, while he and his mother remained in one camp. The family was reunited after the war.
- 25:00 Mady's father was also in a camp, but her mother managed to obtain a false I.D. saying that the family was pure Indonesian. To get food for the family her mother traded of clothing and jewelry.
- 27:00 Rudy: The pure Indonesias were not in camps. In 1942 the Dutch Indonesians in Rudy's camp were invited to leave the camp and live on the outside, but it was actually safer to stay in the camps.
- 28:00 Rudy: The camp Rudy was in was actually one of the better ones. Prisoners were not starving in that camp. There were diseases such as diarrhea and tropical ulcers and Rudy's eyesight was ruined by malnutrition. The Japanese Navy gaurds were nicer than the Koreans and the enlisted men hated their officers. The Japanese and Koreans hated one another.

Side B

- 32:00 People would bribe the guards for food and women traded favors for milk for their children. Most Japanese loved children and they always carried candy for them.
- 33:00 Rudy: It took years for him to get over the hatred and prejudice he felt for Japanese. They were insulting to the Dutch Indonesians.
- 34:00 The camp Rudy was in held Dutch, Australians, Americans and other allies. The Americans had to wear special armbands to identify themselves. While in the camp Rudy made friends with any American missionary and his wife, with whom he later corresponded.
- 37:00 The prisoners were always convinced that the Americans would win the war. To get news they would sneak up to the command post and listen to the broadcasts that the commander of the camp was listening to.
- 40:00 On July 14, 1945 the Americans accidentally bombed the camp Rudy was in and many prisoners were killed. The Japanese already had another camp ready and transferred the prisoners to it.
- 41:00 Mady: Right after the war the Indonesians started rioting and the remaining Japanese troops had to defeat the Dutch Indonesians. During the war the Japanese had promised Indonesians freedom and had set up an Indonesian government. Many people died right after the war because of the chaos and the demands by the extremists for instant independence.
- 43:00 Mady remembers the first Christmas after the war as one of the most beautiful one she ever saw.
- 43:00 When the Japanese had announced the end of the war they said nothing about Nagasaki or Heroshima. Instead they said that the death of F.D.R. had so saddened the American people that they asked for peace.
- 45:00 Immediately after the war planes dropped supplies on the camps, including blankets, which were useless in the tropical climate. Many people got sick from eating all the food. Once released the exprisoners had to share homes with strangers.
- 46:00 After the war planes would drop DDT on the towns and villages and children would hide under the beds because they thought they were being bombed. Mady did this.
- 47:00 After the war Indonesia remained in turmoil.

- 48:00 Mady and her husband came to the U.S. in 1961. They lived in Southgate in L.A. Her husband worked for an arial mapping company. They did not have much at first but were able to buy a home within a couole of years. There were many Indo-nesians in L.A. All of the Dutch Indonesians she went to school with were there.
- 50:00 Mady enjoyed the weather in Southern California and the freer lifestyle. In Holland the neighbors are nosy and the people are aggressivc. She finds Americans friendlier.
- 51:00 Rudy came to Sacramento in 1956, sponsored by the Carmichael Presbyterian Church. Sponsors romice to help immigrants find a job and housing. The money spent by the sponor has to be paid back.
- 54:00 Mady is very grateful to American families who had the courage to open their homes to strangers.
- 55:00 Rudy considers his sponsors to be his American parents.
- 56:00 Dutch Indonesians did not have the difficulty adjusting to American life that the white Dutch had. Neither Rudy nor Mady were homesick.
- 57:00 Some people do not have the courage to mingle, and the Dutch people are rather reserved.
- 59:00 Mady still cooks in an Indonesian style though she does not use the spice anymore. Their children (Rudy has two and Mady has two) speak Dutch. Rudy and Mady speak Dutch between themselves all the time.